



BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health and the
Chief Public Health Inspector 1972





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RURAL DISTRICT OF BLABY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ANDREW C. ROSS, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

together with the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

JOHN J. GALSWORTHY, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

for the

YEAR 1972

BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Committee
(As Appointed May 1972)

Chairman - Mr. A. W. Capers
Vice-Chairman - Miss F. F. Baldock

Mrs. K. M. Garratt	Mr. J. W. Herrick
Mrs. P. M. Hodgkin	Mr. G. N. Jordan
Mrs. D. K. Pope	Mr. G. H. Marriott
Mrs. M. Wells	Mr. H. L. A. Masters
Mrs. D. L. Wilcox	Mr. J. F. Moore
Mr. C. Bailey	Mr. W. S. Page
Mr. A. C. Broughton	Mr. H. Pepper
Mr. S. J. H. Carver	Mr. D. Stevens
Mr. W. L. Fishley	Mr. F. C. W. K. Thomas
Mr. V. W. Forster	Mr. C. H. Ward
Mr. E. Harrison	Mr. J. M. Winterton
Mr. A. Hart	Ald. H. Yates
Mr. H. V. Hayman	

Ex-Officio - Mr. J. Fisher - Chairman of the Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Officers and Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

Andrew C. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

John J. Galsworthy, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. J. Slipp, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

R. R. Blaylock, M.A.P.H.I.

P. J. Henze, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

F. Richards, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., D.M.A.

R. Fisk, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 31.10.72)

J. R. Shattock, M.A.P.H.I.

Authorised Meat Inspector:

F. J. Pope

Secretary:

Miss J. Mills (resigned 31.8.72)

Mrs. M. Grey (appointed 23.10.72)

Clerk/Typist:

Mrs. A. Bentley *

Junior Clerk:

Mrs. G. Ricketts *

General Assistant:

Mr. R. C. Liggins

Rodent Operator:

Mr. J. Pearson *

* Resigned 1973

To the Chairman and Members of
Blaby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1972.

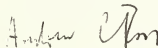
The Vital Statistics are given in the relevant sections of
the Report.

The total number of infectious diseases notified was 225.
This included four notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis.

I wish to thank, once again, Mr. Galsworthy and all the staff
of the Public Health Department for their help during the year and also
the Public Health Committee for their assistance.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,



Medical Officer of Health.

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Blaby Rural District

Summary of Principal Statistics for Years 1967 - 72

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Population	61,640	66,950	69,340	70,350	74,270	75,740
Crude Birth Rate (a)	22.6	22.3	20.7	21.4	19.9	18.6
Still Birth Rate (b)	11.0	10.0	13.0	10.0	12.0	8.0
Infant Mortality Rate (c)	12.0	16.0	10.0	14.0	13.0	17.0
Crude Death Rate (a)	9.3	10.0	10.0	8.9	8.8	12.1

(a) per thousand population

(b) per thousand total births

(c) per thousand live births

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	712	659	1,371
Illegitimate	19	18	37
TOTALS:	<u>731</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>1,408</u>

LIVE BIRTH RATE (Crude Rate)

18.6 per 1,000 estimated population

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
14.8	14.3	13.5	13.0	14.9	14.3	17.3	17.5	20.7	22.0	22.2

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
22.6	21.5	23.0	20.6	22.8	22.6	22.3	20.7	21.4	19.9	18.6

There were 1,371 live births against the corresponding figure of 1,475 for 1971.

The Live Birth Rate for England and Wales in 1972 per 1,000 population was 14.8. *The Area Comparability Factor is .87 and the Local Adjusted Rate for Blaby Rural District is 16.2.

*The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes, and make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales, or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any area for that year.

DEATHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	359	350	709

CRUDE DEATH RATE

9.4 per 1,000 estimated population

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
10.0	8.5	10.6	10.9	12.8	10.7	11.8	11.8	10.8	10.6	11.4

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
10.6	10.4	8.6	9.3	10.2	9.3	10.0	10.0	8.9	8.8	9.4

The Crude Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.1 per 1,000 of home population for 1971. The Area Comparability Factor is 1.12 and the Local Adjusted Rate 10.5.

The commonest causes of death were:-

						1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1)	Cancer	...	...	...	...	111	122	116	117	122
(2)	Diseases of the heart and circulation					233	253	243	253	261
(3)	Cerebrovascular Disease			...	...	83	94	78	87	91

CANCER MORTALITY RATE

The figure for 1972 was 1.6 per 1,000 of population. There were 122 deaths from cancer in a population of 75,740. This includes 32 deaths from lung cancer, all in the male sex.

Cancer Mortality Rate (all forms)

taken in triennial periods - per 1,000 population

The following table shows the cancer mortality rate since the year 1937. The rate is given as an average for triennial periods.

1937 - 39	.....	1.4	1955 - 57	.....	1.5
1940 - 42	.....	1.4	1958 - 60	.....	1.7
1943 - 45	.....	1.6	1961 - 63	.....	1.8
1946 - 48	.....	1.6	1964 - 66	.....	1.8
1949 - 51	.....	1.8	1967 - 69	.....	1.7
1952 - 54	.....	1.6	1970 - 72	.....	1.5

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Break-down in age groups of deaths
attributable to motor vehicle accidents

Age in Years								
1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 and over
1	2	3	3	1	-	-	1	-

INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	9	7	16
Illegitimate	2	-	2
TOTALS:	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>

Cause of Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)

Congenital Anomalies	5
Birth Injury	5
Intestinal Obstruction	2
Respiratory Diseases	3
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	3
	<u>18</u>

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	4	10
Illegitimate	1	-	1
TOTALS:	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

Infant Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1972 is 13.0 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the Infant Death Rate from 1951 to 1972

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
27	25	26	25	15	25	16	19	21	16	13

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
6	17	15	13	14	12	16	10	14	13	18

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1972 for England and Wales is 17.0 per 1,000 live births.

Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	9	9
Illegitimate	1	1	2
TOTALS:	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

Still Birth Rate

The Still Birth Rate is 8.0 per 1,000 live and still births. The table below gives the Still Birth Rates from 1962 to 1972.

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
18	20	13	16	16	11	10	13	10	12	8

Still Birth Rate England and Wales - 12.0 per 1,000 births (live and still).

Increase of Live Births over Deaths

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
187	228	114	82	82	43	226	255	467	578	616

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
704	675	907	754	766	819	823	740	879	825	699

The causes of death at different periods of life for the year 1972 of deaths given for each disease for all ages. The highest total for

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	4	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	15	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	16	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	2	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	32	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	9	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	6	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	7	-	-
Leukaemia	4	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	33	-	-
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus	8	-	-
Anaemias	2	-	-
Mental Disorders	11	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	10	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	8	-	-
Hypertensive Disease	9	-	-
Ischaemic Heart Disease	166	-	-
Other Forms of Heart Disease	54	-	-
Cerebrovascular Disease	91	-	-
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	24	-	-
Influenza	7	-	-
Pneumonia	66	-	-
Bronchitis and Emphysema	30	-	1
Asthma	1	-	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	9	-	3
Peptic Ulcer	6	-	-
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	3	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	7	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	-
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	-
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	-	-
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	2	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	9	4	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	5	5	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	9	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11	-	-
All Other Accidents	19	-	-
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	-	-
All Other External Causes	2	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	709	11	7

are shown in the table below. You will see there is a total number
all causes in Blaby Rural District is at the ages of 75 years and over.

AGE IN YEARS								
1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	1	2	11	15	3
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
-	1	1	3	2	3	8	9	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
-	-	-	-	1	14	29	55	67
-	-	-	-	-	3	2	13	36
-	-	-	1	1	2	5	29	53
-	-	-	1	1	1	2	5	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
1	-	-	1	1	2	2	8	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	14
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	3	3	1	-	-	1	8
1	-	1	1	2	-	1	3	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	10
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
5	8	5	11	14	36	86	194	332

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Total number of cases of Infectious Diseases
notified during the year 1972

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Cases Notified at Ages								
	At All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 - 4 Yrs.	5 - 14 Yrs.	15 - 24 Yrs.	25 - 44 Yrs.	45 - 64 Yrs.	65 & Upw- ards	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever	8	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	194	5	106	80	-	2	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	7	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	9	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Notifications of Infectious Disease for the Year 1972

PARISH	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Typhoid Fever	Malaria	Dysen- tery	Infective Jaundice	Food Poi- soning	Enceph- alitis	Pul- monary T.B.	Other Forms T.B.	Menin- gitis	TOTAL
Aston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flamville	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	8
Blaby	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Braunstone	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cosby	-	1	157	-	-	-	1	9	-	1	-	-	169
Countesthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elmesthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enderby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenfield	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Glen Parva	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Huncote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirby Muxloe	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forest East Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest West Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lubbesthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sapcote	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sharnford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanton	-	-	25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	26
Thurlaston	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whelstone	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wigston Parva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	2	194	-	-	-	7	9	-	4	1	-	225

Infectious Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis)

Average per Year in Triennial Periods

	1946 - 1948	1949 - 1951	1952 - 1954	1955 - 1957	1958 - 1960	1961 - 1963	1964 - 1966	1967 - 1969	1970 - 1972
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	70	44	34	15	33	12	19	8	4
Whooping Cough	131	164	111	87	29	19	13	13	5
Measles	216	525	232	540	342	665	720	635	195
Pneumonia	27	30	46	46	7	4	-	0.3	-
Meningococcal Infection	4	0.7	0.7	-	2	0.7	0.3	2	1.6
Poliomyelitis	2	9	1.3	1.3	-	1	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	36	40	50	25	12	14	4	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.7	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3
Enteric Fever	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	5	10	2	3	12	1	0.3	5.3

During the year there were 225 notifications of infectious disease. The figure for 1971 was 134.

DYSENTERY

There were no cases of dysentery notified. The table below shows the fluctuation which occurs from year to year.

1961	-	9 cases	1967	-	0 cases
1962	-	17 cases	1968	-	7 cases
1963	-	9 cases	1969	-	4 cases
1964	-	5 cases	1970	-	0 cases
1965	-	29 cases	1971	-	0 cases
1966	-	9 cases	1972	-	0 cases

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Section 47 - Removal to Suitable Premises of
Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Under this Section the Medical Officer of Health, having obtained authority from the Council, can apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for the removal to a suitable place of a person who is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is not receiving proper care and attention.

Although no formal action was necessary under Section 47, a considerable amount of time was spent by myself and Mr. Galsworthy on visiting the elderly and persuading them to move into more satisfactory accommodation.

R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR

1 9 7 2

BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Narborough.

To the Chairman and Members of
Blaby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Although with the re-organisation of Local Government the Blaby Rural District Council will continue until the end of March, 1974, when it will be succeeded by the new District Council, and accordingly the final complete year of the present Council will be that of 1973, nevertheless in presenting my Annual Report for 1972, the time may not be inappropriate to look back over the past years and review what has been accomplished in the field of Environmental Health in the District.

Referring back to my first Annual Report to the Council in 1944, when the population of the District was approximately 35,000, it is noted that at that time there were over 1,000 houses on well water supply and nearly 2,500 houses provided with insanitary pail closets; since then the population of the District has more than doubled, and upon the extension of water mains and the provision of main drainage, with the exception of a few isolated houses in remote parts of the District, practically all houses now have mains water supply and nearly all the pail closets have been abolished.

From 1945 to 1947 a survey was carried out of approximately 10,000 houses to obtain some indication of the number of unfit houses in the District, when it was then found that approximately 1,000 houses were considered to be totally unfit for habitation and over 2,000 in need of repair and improvement to bring them up to a reasonable standard for habitation. In 1955 the Council formulated its first Slum Clearance programme wherein it was estimated that an average of 50 unfit houses could be cleared annually and the occupants re-housed in Council houses. To date 45 Clearance Areas have been declared and over 900 houses dealt with by either Clearance Area procedure, or as individual unfit houses under the Housing Act, whilst over 1,500 houses have been made fit and brought up to standard.

It may now be said that the Slum Clearance programme has been virtually completed and the principal remaining task in the field of housing is now the improvement of just over 1,000 houses to bring them up to full modern standards, possibly with the aid of Discretionary Improvement Grants.

Over the years there has been a steady increase in the number of provision shops, mobile food shops, super-markets, canteens and restaurants in the District and also in the number of licensed premises serving snacks and meals, requiring a much greater part of available time to be devoted to the inspection of such premises and the administration of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Since the establishment of a large private abattoir in the District in 1961, together with five private slaughterhouses, a full-time meat inspection service has been developed to ensure full inspection by qualified meat inspectors.

With the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act 1956, emphasis was placed on the control of air pollution eventually resulting in the Council declaring the first Smoke Control Area in 1961. Having now had eight Smoke Control Orders confirmed, the Council may be justly proud of being the only District Council in the County to have implemented a Smoke Control Area programme.

Perusal of this present Report will give some indication of the multifarious activities of the Public Health Inspectorate which contribute so much to the environmental health of the residents of this District and looking back one must truly appreciate that over the years there has been a steady and sustained improvement in the environmental circumstances of the District.

Progress and development has however given rise to other problems, some of which may be included under the heading of pollution, and among these one that causes considerable trouble is the problem of noise.

Since the Noise Abatement Act 1960 came into operation, the Public Health Department has become more and more engaged in dealing with complaints of alleged excessive noise, ranging from industrial noise to that from domestic sources. There are indications that impending legislation on noise will enable local authorities to exercise greater control over noise emission and to impose restrictions under planning to secure that noise emission does not exceed a specified level. The Public Health Department is already concerned under the Clean Air Act, Factories, Offices and Shops Acts, in respect of industrial and commercial premises and in connection with noise control will undoubtedly become more involved in the control under Planning of such type of new development in the future.

Reverting to the present, the past year has been a most difficult one for the Public Health Department which has suffered by reason of resignations and staff changes. In my report for 1971 I drew attention to the barely adequate staff to cope with the work required of the Department, and I must now state that the situation has deteriorated with increased pressure on the present depleted staff.

Nevertheless, I must pay tribute to the present staff who notwithstanding the anxieties arising from the re-organisation of Local Government and the limitations imposed on the replacement of staff by reason of the Government's counter-inflation policy, have readily accepted the heavier work load and in carrying out their duties have endeavoured to maintain as far as possible, the high standard of environmental health administration for which the Public Health Department has achieved such reputation over the past years; for their willing assistance and loyalty I am truly grateful.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. A. C. Ross, my Deputy, Mr. A. J. Slipp, and the Chief and other Officers of the Council, for their continued co-operation over the past year.

In conclusion I must express my appreciation of the confidence members of the Council have placed in me over the past years, and to state that I look back with pride on the past achievements of the Blaby Rural District Council which I have had the satisfaction of serving faithfully for the past thirty years.

Yours faithfully,



Chief Public Health Inspector.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District	32,212 acres
Number of Parishes	23
Estimated Population	75,740
Number of Occupied Dwellings	25,215

2. WATER SUPPLY

Mains Water Supplies

Mains water is supplied to every parish in the District by the statutory water authority - the Leicester Water Department.

Regular routine samples are taken from the supply in the various parishes and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination; all samples taken during the year were reported to be bacteriologically satisfactory for drinking and dietetic purposes.

The water is of medium hardness (150 - 170 parts per million), and accordingly, there is no plumbo-solvency.

On occasions complaints are made by residents of discoloured water due to suspended iron matter from the water mains, and upon such being received, the Water Department is immediately notified by telephone, resulting in immediate steps being taken to improve the supply by flushing out the mains and service pipes.

There is a private piped water supply from a quarry source to a factory in the District, and regular samples are taken from such supply. The water is passed through a small treatment plant at the works before being used for drinking purposes and samples taken of the treated water were reported to be satisfactory.

The following is the general position of water supply in the District.

WATER SUPPLY FROM MAINS				WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS	
No. of Houses		Estimated Population		No. of Houses	Estimated Population
25,165		75,590			
Direct Supply to House	By Stand-Pipes	Direct Supply to House	By Stand-Pipes	50	150
25,160	5	75,575	15		

Well Water Supply

The only houses still relying on well water supply are mostly farm houses and a few isolated houses in the remoter parts of the District where no mains are available.

Nine samples of well water were taken for bacteriological examination, four of which were reported to be satisfactory and five unsatisfactory.

A water main is being extended into the District to provide mains water supply to farm premises and three dwellings at High Cross in the parish of Sharnford.

Two other wells will eventually be abolished following proposed action for demolition of two isolated cottages in Glenfield parish under the Housing Act.

In the meantime advice has been given that the well water should not be used for drinking and dietetic purposes unless treated or boiled.

3. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

With the exception of the small village of Aston Flamville, which is only partly sewered, all the villages in the District are provided with main drainage.

The Council has approved in principle a main drainage scheme for Aston Flamville and the scheme is in preparation by the Engineer and Surveyor for inclusion in the 1973/74 programme.

A small sewerage extension was carried out in Leicester Road, Countesthorpe, which enabled an isolated group of ten houses formerly drained to cess pools, to be provided with main drainage.

There still remain in the District two groups of isolated houses still on cesspools which ought to be connected to a proper sewerage system.

A scheme for the drainage of one such group in Leicester Road, Sapcote, has already been approved in principle and has been included in the future programme.

Consideration should also be given to providing main drainage to a group of nine houses in Cambridge Road, Whetstone.

Following enlargement and improvement to the sewage disposal works at Stoney Stanton, it has been possible to abandon the sewage works at Croft, and to take the drainage from Croft, Huncote and Thurlaston to the Stanton works.

A re-sewerage scheme is in progress in Glen Parva which will enable the Glen Parva sewage works to be discontinued in 1973, and the sewage treated at the enlarged Whetstone works.

With the completion of these two schemes the number of sewage disposal works in the District will be reduced to nine.

One of the problems that has had to be dealt with over the past several years has been the disposal of the increasing quantity of sludge from sewage works. In the past such sludge has been distributed over agricultural land for manurial purposes, but with the considerable residential development in the District, in not too distant proximity to some of the works and fields used for such distribution, many complaints have been received of the offensive smell caused by the spraying and depositing of such sludge. In an endeavour to counteract the offensive smell, dosing with chemical deodorants during distribution has been employed but such palliative measure has not been truly effective.

To overcome the problem of sludge disposal a central sludge treatment plant has been constructed at the Whetstone works, due to come into operation in 1973. In this plant the raw sewage sludge will be treated and compressed into cake form which may then be used for manurial purposes innocuously, or disposed of by burning in the new Incineration Plant which is scheduled to come into operation at the end of 1973.

During the year 473 obstructed drains were cleared, 73 drainage systems examined and 44 tested.

Pail Closets and Cesspools

At farm and other isolated premises in the District where no public sewer is available, there still remain 70 pail closets, but of these only 22 are required to be regularly emptied weekly by the Cleansing Department.

An endeavour is being made to have these remaining pail closets abolished by the installation of water closets, but such replacement generally requires the provision of a more adequate system of drainage at the premises. Attention of the owners of such properties is being drawn to the facilities available by way of the Improvement Grant scheme for the provision of the standard amenities in the house such as bath, wash-basin and water-closet, whereby a Grant may also be obtained towards the cost of an improved drainage system such as the installation of a small sewage disposal plant.

The 161 cesspools in the District are emptied as a statutory service by the Council once every three months, and when required, upon request cesspools are emptied more frequently, as well as a number of small private sewage disposal plants, a charge being made for such additional service.

4. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of refuse and trade waste, emptying of cesspools and pail closets, clearing of litter bins and street cleaning is dealt with by the Cleansing Department which is supervised by the Works Manager, the section being under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Except during holiday periods domestic refuse is collected weekly from houses in every parish in the District and trade refuse by arrangement.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act the Council has undertaken to provide regulation pattern plastic moulded dustbins for all houses in the District, and this has enabled the introduction of a plastic bin liner scheme. Householders are issued each week with a new plastic liner for insertion in the dustbin, when the filled plastic bag is removed by the refuse collectors. Additional bags are left for use during holiday periods.

Litter bins are provided by the Council in the various villages throughout the District and are emptied regularly.

The main roads are regularly mechanically swept by the County Highway Authority. In certain villages Street Orderlies are employed by the Council to keep footpaths and verges clear of litter.

Disposal of Refuse

Since the end of 1968 refuse collected in the District has been disposed of by controlled tipping at a central tip, a disused sandpit in Huncote, although in 1972, refuse from the Southern parishes was used to fill in a small disused quarry in Stoney Stanton.

During the Summer months, residents of houses in the vicinity of both these tips have complained of fly infestation, but with additional spraying with insecticides and covering down on the tips, the infestations have been controlled at the source.

It must be accepted that in spite of all precautions, refuse cannot be disposed of by crude, or controlled tipping in the vicinity of residential properties without the possibility of nuisance arising to some degree.

Controlled tipping of refuse has become more difficult in recent years due to the changing character and composition of domestic refuse; no longer is there a high cinder and ash content, and due to modern packaging and the increasing use of packed and frozen foods the refuse has increased in bulk due to plastics, cans and paper matter. Such bulky refuse is difficult to consolidate and cover down, and with the now higher content of waste food-stuffs there is also a greater degree of decomposition of organic matter in the domestic refuse.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites in the District, sufficiently remote from residential properties, for the controlled tipping of refuse, the Council set up in 1967, a special Sub-Committee to look into alternative methods of refuse disposal and in the following year the Committee recommended that incineration was the most satisfactory method.

Approach was then made to the then Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the possibility of the Council erecting an Incineration Plant at Whetstone. The Ministry however, felt that having regard to the difficulties also being experienced by neighbouring authorities, a joint Incineration Scheme should be considered, and eventually a Joint Scheme was approved for the establishment of an Incineration Plant in the District at Whetstone under a consortium of Blaby Rural District, Leicester City and Wigston Urban District Councils.

Work on such plant was commenced in 1971 and scheduled to be completed by the end of 1973.

When the plant is in operation all tipping of crude refuse in the District should cease and any available tipping sites will be used only for the disposal of innocuous clinker from the Incineration Plant.

5. INSPECTION OF PREMISES

The total number of complaints received and recorded in the Register during the year was 1,777; these included 631 relating to infestations by rats and mice and 147 of other insect pests. Defects or nuisances were dealt with at 1,918 premises by the Public Health Inspectors.

NOTICES

Preliminary or Informal

	Public Health	Housing
Outstanding on 1st January	210	117
Issued during year	1,237	80
Complied with during year	1,240	63
Outstanding 31st December	207	134

Total Informal Notices issued 1,317

Total Informal Notices complied with 1,303

Statutory or Formal

	Public Health	Housing
Outstanding on 1st January	0	4
Issued during year	3	0 *
Complied with during year	3	2
Outstanding 31st December	0	2

*Excluding 8 notices under Section 16, Housing Act 1957

INSPECTIONS AND REVISITS

General Environmental Health

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Animal Keeping and Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ditches, Streams and Ponds...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,773
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,264
Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Farm Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Laundrettes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lay-Byes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Noise Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Open Spaces and Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
Owners/Contractors Interviewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
Petroleum Storage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Poultry Premises...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Public Buildings and Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Refuse Bins...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Scrap Yards...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,322
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
<u>TOTAL:</u>									<u>12,251</u>

Food Control

Bakehouses and Bakers' Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Butchers and Butchers' Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fish premises and Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Food Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
Food Manufacture and Warehouses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Licensed Premises...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Market Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mobile Food Vans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Poultry Preparing Premises...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,583
<u>TOTAL:</u>									<u>2,409</u>
TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,660
VISITS BY RODENT OPERATOR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,704
<u><u>GRAND TOTAL:</u></u>									<u><u>17,364</u></u>

6. DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

Unclean or Verminous Premises

Appropriate action was taken for disinfesting treatment to be carried out in 3 houses against flea infestation.

Pest Infestation

Advice and assistance was given in 41 cases following complaints of infestation by flies, ants and other insect pests.

Disinfestation treatment was carried out at 108 premises for the destruction of wasps' nests.

Disinfection

Disinfection was carried out after 2 cases of infectious disease.

Faeces Samples

In connection with enquiries into certain notified Infectious Diseases and suspected Food Poisoning, 189 visits were made and 417 samples collected and delivered to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

7. RODENT CONTROL

For the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, the Council maintains a Rodent Destruction Service, employing a Rodent Operator provided with a fully equipped light van.

Treatment for the destruction of rats and mice at private dwellings is carried out free of charge as a public service, but full charges are made for work on all other types of premises.

All premises and lands owned by the Council are regularly inspected and treated against rodent infestation. Permanent baiting points have been laid down at lay-byes on main roads, sewage works and ditches and in other appropriate places to control rat infestation.

Inspection of Premises

Description of Premises	Total Visits
Private Dwelling Houses	2,237
Business Premises	162
Farm and Agricultural Premises	80
Council Premises	89
Refuse Tips	19
Sewage Works	117
TOTAL:	2,704

Surface Treatments 1972

	Council Premises	Private Dwellings	Agricultural Premises	Business or other premises	Totals
Complaints received	0	566	4	61	631
Premises inspected	41	860	46	61	1008
<u>Infestations found</u>					
MAJOR*	0	0	0	0	0
MINOR	32	329	10	20	391
MICE	0	28	0	7	35
Premises treated	32	357	10	27	426

*An infestation estimated to exceed ten rats is classed as a Major Infestation.

Sewer Treatments

The foul sewers in the various parishes in the District are regularly test-baited, and treated where necessary for rodent destruction by baiting in the manholes.

8. THE CLEAN AIR ACTS

Smoke Control Areas

Since the Council declared its first Smoke Control Area in 1961, Smoke Control Orders have progressively been made covering parts of the District, contiguous to each other forming a continuous area on the periphery of the District on the boundary with the City of Leicester and linking up with adjoining Smoke Control Areas in the City.

In 1971 the Council made the Braunstone No. 7 Smoke Control Order to link up with the No. 5 and No. 6 Areas covering most of the Eastern part of the Parish of Braunstone, to come into operation on 1st November, 1972, and in November 1972, made the Braunstone, Lubbethorpe and Enderby Smoke Control Order No. 8 to cover the remaining Southern part of Braunstone parish.

Smoke Control Areas and Orders in Operation

No.	AREA	ORDER IN FORCE	No. OF HOUSES	OTHER PREMISES	ACREAGE
1	GLEN PARVA - Eyres Monsell Estate*	1st November 1962	1,634	4	176
2	GLEN PARVA - East Lubbesthorpe Ward	1st November 1963	209	3	78
3	GLEN PARVA - North Ward (Part)*	1st October 1966	396	9	95
4	GLEN PARVA - North Ward (Remainder)	1st August 1968	376	20	305
5	BRAUNSTONE and ENDERBY (part)	1st August , 1969	450	20	392
6	BRAUNSTONE - (Part)	1st October 1971	839	24	146
7	BRAUNSTONE - (Part)	1st November 1972	1,074	11	112
8	BRAUNSTONE, LUBBESTHORPE and ENDERBY - (Part)‡	1st November 1973	1,107	14	753

* Under Local Government Boundary Review, this Area was transferred to City of Leicester on 1st April, 1966.

× Excluding 136 temporary bungalows exempted from the Order by reason of limited life under Planning and also 26 houses transferred to City on 1st April, 1966.

‡ Subsequently confirmed and modified by the Secretary of State for the Environment to come into operation on 1st July, 1974.

In a Smoke Control Area, all industrial furnaces must be so designed to burn smokeless fuels, or so effectively mechanically fired or designed to be as far as practicable smokeless, and only the approved smokeless fuels may be burnt in domestic fireplaces. To assist householders to adapt their fireplaces to burn such approved smokeless fuels the Council is empowered to make a grant of 70% of the cost of the approved necessary adaptations. The Council is reimbursed of 40% of the cost from the National Exchequer, thus both the Council and the householder each pay 30% of the cost of the approved necessary adaptation of a fireplace. Where financial circumstances are such that the cost of adaptation to burn smokeless fuels causes hardship to the owner-occupier of a house, the Council may make a 100% grant towards the cost. Any application for such additional grant is investigated by the Treasurer for consideration by the Committee.

Prior Approval

All plans submitted for approval under Planning and Building Regulations involving the installation of furnaces and the erection of chimney stacks are referred to the Public Health Department for consideration under the Clean Air Acts.

During the year, 9 such plans were perused, and in 3 cases alteration to the chimney stack height was required, and Prior Approval given to the proposed installations.

Smoke Emission

No contraventions of the Clean Air Act 1956 were observed during the year in respect of the emission of smoke from industrial chimneys. Several minor infringements of the 1968 Act were noted in connection with the creation of dark smoke from the burning of waste materials, such were dealt with informally.

Smoke from Garden Bonfires

Complaints from residents of annoyance caused by smoke from neighbours' garden bonfires still continue to be received, and much time is spent by the District Public Health Inspectors interviewing the parties concerned, explaining the position and endeavouring to obtain an acceptable solution.

In my Annual Report for 1966, I set out the position and attitude taken by the Public Health Department on such cases and a repeat of my comments then made may not now be inappropriate.

Irrespective of whether or not the premises are in a Smoke Control Area, under Section 16, Clean Air Act, 1956, smoke from any such bonfire, if it causes a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, is deemed for the purposes of the Public Health Act to be a statutory nuisance, and action for abatement may be taken accordingly.

In a Smoke Control Area, it is an offence to burn any fuel other than approved smokeless fuels in any domestic firegrate, or any other fuel or material in any other premises except in approved appliances capable of being operated without the creation of smoke.

It is appreciated that difficulty is experienced by residents of houses with sizeable gardens, particularly in Smoke Control Areas, with the disposal of garden refuse, but such difficulties can for the most part be overcome by the application of a little foresight, effort and commonsense.

Green soft garden refuse and domestic vegetable waste may either be buried or made into a compost heap, which as humus may be used to great advantage for the enrichment of the soil. The harder and woodier materials, if allowed to dry, may easily and rapidly be burnt without the creation of excessive smoke either in some form of garden incinerator, or as a simple bonfire, provided the materials are dry and loosely packed to allow a sufficient supply of air for combustion. Again the resultant ash can be used with great benefit to the soil.

Most of the complaints arise from the excessive smoke emitted from slow burning garden fires where green and damp materials are heaped on in mass and allowed to smoulder for hours, polluting the air in the neighbourhood, and causing great annoyance to the neighbouring residents.

As stated, a little foresight, effort and commonsense would keep both the air and the neighbours sweeter.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

To obtain some indication of the amount of atmospheric pollution in the District and the effect of the introduction of Smoke Control Orders, a Standard Deposit Gauge was set up in Glen Parva in 1966, and a similar gauge installed in Braunstone on 1st June, 1969.

Dependant upon rainfall, an indication of the amount of pollution can be determined by examining the amount of solid matter deposited each month, calculated in tons per square mile.

Both parishes of Glen Parva and Braunstone are residential in character with a fringe of established industries on their Southern boundaries, but whereas the whole of that part of Glen Parva in which area the gauge is installed is a Smoke Control Area, that part of Braunstone where the gauge is installed did not become a Smoke Control Area until 1st November, 1972.

The following readings would indicate the effect of the introduction of Smoke Control Orders in reducing atmospheric pollution.

Average Monthly Deposit (Tons per square mile)

	GLEN PARVA	BRAUNSTONE
1966	10.0	-
1967	9.5	-
1968	4.2	-
1969	4.8	6.38 (June to December inclusive)
1970	2.00	3.72
1971	1.70	2.34
1972	2.00	2.16

INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLY

9. MILK SUPPLY

Dairies and Distribution

There are eighty seven dairy farms in the District, most of the milk produced being sent outside the District to large dairies for pasteurisation. Only three producers retail their milk in the District, the rest of the milk retailed being distributed by four large dairy farms.

With the installation of refrigerators and refrigerated display cabinets in foodshops, there has been an increase in the registered number of distributors of bottled milk retailed from shops.

The number of Distributors on the Register at the end of the year was:-

Producer-Retailers	3
(milk produced in District)	
Distributors	3
(from premises in District)	
Distributors	84
(from shops retailing bottled milk in District)	
Distributors	6
(from premises outside District)	
TOTAL:	<u>96</u>

Milk Samples

Six samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and four samples taken for biological examination.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Failed Methylene</u> <u>Blue Test</u>
--	---------------------	---

Pasteurised Milk	0	1
Untreated	2	3

Untreated
(Biological Examination)

Satisfactory
(No evidence of Tuberculosis
or Brucella Abortus)

4

4

10. ICECREAM

No icecream is manufactured in the District, but 118 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed icecream.

Samples of icecream are regularly taken throughout the year, but principally during the Summer months, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Of the 34 samples of icecream taken, 27 were reported to be satisfactory (21 Grade I; 6 Grade II) and 7 unsatisfactory (3 Grade III; 1 Grade IV).

11. MEAT INSPECTION

During the year 1,583 visits were made to 6 private slaughterhouses in the District, wherein 27,900 animals were slaughtered.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total Weight in lbs.
Number killed	9,659	47	6	16,797	1,391	-
Number inspected	9,659	47	6	16,797	1,391	-
<u>All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcase condemned	6	1	1	8	2	4,596
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	2,779	7	0	1,028	206	36,433
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	29%	15%	16%	6%	15%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0.07%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	0	0	0	0	180
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

Condemned Meat TUBERCULOSIS

Part or Offal	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Carcase Meat	0	0	0	0	0
Heads and Tongues	0	0	0	0	1

Other Diseases

Part or Offal	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>CARCASE AND OFFAL</u>					
Abscessed	-	-	-	1	1
Septic Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	3
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	1
Fevered	1	-	-	-	-
Septic Arthritis	1	-	-	3	1
Emaciation	1	-	-	2	-
Septic Mastitis	-	1	-	-	-
Oedema	2	-	-	2	-
Uraemia	2	-	-	-	-
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis	-	-	-	1	-
Pyæmia	1	-	1	-	-
Pleurisy	-	-	-	1	-
Bruising	-	-	-	1	-
Septic Metritis	-	1	-	1	-
<u>CARCASE MEAT</u>					
Abscessed	15	-	-	8	2
Enteritis	1	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-
Pleurisy	-	-	-	1	-
Warble Damage	4	-	-	-	-
Arthritis	2	-	-	12	9
Oedema	5	-	-	2	-
Melanosis	2	-	-	-	-
Bruising	24	1	-	9	2
Lymphatic Leukaemia	-	-	-	1	-
Peritonitis	1	-	-	-	1
Septic Pleurisy	1	-	-	2	1
Septic Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-
Septic Arthritis	1	-	-	-	-
Actinobacillosis	1	-	-	-	-
Fibrosis	2	-	-	-	-
<u>HEADS AND TONGUES</u>					
Parasitic	6	-	-	15	8
Abscessed	10	-	-	-	2
Actinomycosis	23	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	10	-	-	-	-
Oedema	1	-	-	-	-
Actinobacillosis	4	-	-	-	-
Orf	-	-	-	5	-

Other Diseases

Part or Offal	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>LUNGS</u>					
Fascioliasis	2	-	-	-	-
Parasitic	32	2	-	530	28
Abscessed	25	-	-	5	-
Pneumonia	54	-	-	52	64
Pleurisy	242	-	-	64	80
Congestion	19	-	-	-	12
<u>LIVERS</u>					
Fascioliasis	472	3	-	197	-
Parasitic	43	2	-	650	37
Abscessed	723	1	-	57	1
Telangiectasis	18	-	-	-	-
Enteritis	3	-	-	-	-
<u>KIDNEYS</u>					
Abscessed	76	-	-	1	-
Hydronephrosis	12	-	-	-	-
Nephrosis	7	-	-	-	-
Infarction	20	-	-	-	-
<u>HEARTS</u>					
Fascioliasis	2	-	-	-	-
Parasitic	13	-	-	35	-
Abscessed	6	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	1	-	-	-	-
Pericarditis	37	-	-	6	65
Congestion	1	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	1
<u>SPLEENS</u>					
Abscessed	18	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis	31	-	-	-	-
<u>UDDERS</u>					
Abscessed	-	2	-	-	-
Mastitis	9	5	-	11	-
Brucellosis	-	4	-	-	-
<u>STOMACHS</u>					
Abscessed	68	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis	40	-	-	-	2
<u>SKIRTS</u>					
Abscessed	21	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	1	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy	3	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis	13	-	-	-	-
<u>INTESTINES</u>					
Abscessed	55	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis	26	-	-	-	2

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

There are now six licensed slaughterhouses in the District, but most slaughtering takes place daily in the large private abattoir at Whetstone which is owned by a large wholesale meat distributing firm; most of the meat from these premises is exported from the District.

Meat Inspection

Meat inspection is carried out in all the slaughterhouses in the District by a Senior Public Health Inspector who specialises in Meat Inspection and a fully qualified Authorised Meat Inspector. In emergencies such as illness and during holiday periods the other Public Health Inspectors assist on a rota system.

To avoid any unnecessary overtime working, the Council made an Order on 9th January, 1968, under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966 determining the times of slaughter to:

Monday to Friday	- 7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Saturday	- 7.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Sunday	- No slaughtering

Poultry Inspection

Routine weekly visits are made to the one poultry preparing premises in the District, where killing takes place on only one day per week.

There is an average weekly kill of 295, but the birds are not eviscerated and are delivered direct to the market.

During the year 15,373 birds were killed, 481 (3%) were rejected as unfit, the total weight condemned being 1,924 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act

Under the provisions of this Act, 25 licences have been issued to slaughtermen for the slaughtering of animals.

12. FOOD INSPECTION

Food traders regularly call upon the Public Health Inspectors to give an opinion on the fitness of foodstuffs for human consumption, and when an article of food is found to be unfit it is condemned and voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

Foods Condemned and Surrendered

	<u>Weight</u> <u>(approx.)</u>
20 tins canned fruit	20 lbs.
64 tins canned fish	12 lbs.
518 packets frozen vegetables	170 lbs.
924 packets frozen fish	407 lbs.
348 packets frozen meat and meat products	153 lbs.
Frozen meat joints/poultry	42 lbs.
84 packets frozen icecream, mousse, etc.	14 lbs.
24 packets frozen pastry and cakes	8 lbs.
Meat and bacon	350 lbs.
	<u>1,176 lbs.</u>

Sampling under The Food and Drugs Act

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, and I am grateful to Mr. F. W. Arnold, Chief Inspector of the Public Control Department, for supplying the following information on samples taken in the Blaby Rural District during the year.

Commodity	No. of Samples
<u>FOODSTUFFS</u>	
Milk	42
Icecream	16
Pork Pie	2
Chicken and Ham Pie	1
Steak and Kidney Pie	2
Beef Steak Pie with Gravy	1
Ham and Chicken Roll	1
Beef Sausage	2
Pork Sausage	6 *
Sausage	3
Polony	1
Beef Sausage Meat	3
Beefburgers	1
Lamb and Liver Junior Meal	1
Strained Lamb Dinner	1
Herring Fillets	1
Haddock	1
Fish Cakes	1
Tinned Fish	1
Apple Pie	1 *
Apple and Raspberry Jam	1
Beverage	1
Brandy Butter	1 *
Bubble Gum	1
Christmas Pudding	1
Ground Cinnamon	1
Indian Brandee	1
Jelly Crystals	1
Lifted Raw Potatoes	1
Meri-white	1
Milk-Shake Syrup	1
Mincemeat	1
Peeled Raw Potatoes	1
Pineapple Pulp	1
Strawberry Pie	1
Tinned Peaches	1
Syrup	1
<u>BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS</u>	
Brandy	1
Gin	7
Rum	6
Vodka	3
Whiskey	7
Draught Wine	1
<u>MEDICINES AND DRUGS</u>	
Cream of Zinc Oxide	1
Pholcodine Linctus	1
Rose Hip Syrup	1

The total number of samples taken was 133, and all samples, apart from those marked with an asterisk *, were satisfactory.

Food Complaints

Twenty-eight complaints were received during the year of alleged unsatisfactory foodstuffs; all were thoroughly investigated, the complainants and the retailers interviewed, and in many cases wholesalers and representatives of the manufacturers concerned contacted and interviewed.

In the majority of cases the circumstances were found to be such that it was felt that formal action was not warranted, and accordingly these were dealt with informally to the entire satisfaction of the complainants.

It was considered necessary to report on four cases to the Public Health Committee as follows:-

- (i) Pre-packed cake with large nail imbedded therein.
- (ii) Pre-packed fudge with match-stick imbedded therein.
- (iii) Canned meat with mouse tail imbedded therein.
- (iv) Bubble gum with glass fragments imbedded therein.

Having fully considered the reports relating to the first two cases, the Committee recommended that they be dealt with informally, and warning letters were sent by the Council to the manufacturers concerned.

In the remaining two cases it was decided to take formal action under the provision of Section 2, Food and Drugs Act 1955. At subsequent Court proceedings the Magistrates imposed fines of £100 and £20 respectively, with costs.

13. FOOD PREMISES

Regular routine visits are made to premises in which food is prepared, retailed and stored, as well as vans used for the sale and delivery of food in the District to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action for breach of the Regulations, but minor infringements were dealt with verbally during the inspections, sometimes followed by informal notices being sent.

Inspection of Food Premises

	Visits	Notices Issued	Notices Complied
Bakehouses and Bakers' Vans	8	1	1
Butchers and Butchers' Vans	59	4	8
Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens	56	13	14
Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Vehicles	30	0	0
Fish Premises and Vans	33	2	3
Food Shops	335	28	41
Food Manufacture and Warehouses	3	0	0
Licensed Premises	96	6	10
Market Gardens	1	0	0
Mobile Food Vans	26	5	7
Poultry Preparing Premises	74	0	0
	721	59	84

14. NOISE CONTROL

Over the past few years there has been an increase in the number of complaints received from residents of annoyance from noise ranging from that created by the barking of a neighbour's dog to noise being emitted from industrial premises.

Possibly the public have become more noise conscious due to the publicity given by radio, television and the press to aircraft and traffic noise, and although people will accept a fairly high level of noise to which they have become accustomed, such as ordinary traffic noise or noise in their own homes and of their own making, nevertheless, they resent and complain of noise created by neighbours or from some other source not under their control. Sometimes it is found that a complaint of noise is associated with some other factor which has caused a sense of grievance, such as the erection or change of use of a nearby building.

Such complaints of alleged excessive noise often present a difficult problem for the Public Health Department to deal with, sometimes involving, in the cases of intermittent and infrequent noises, many visits and sometimes in the case of alleged excessive noise at night, the taking of sound level readings between 11 p.m. and the early hours in the morning.

Although guidance is given by the British Standards - Method of Rating Industrial Noise affecting mixed Residential and Industrial Areas (B.S. 4142 : 1967) on levels of noise which could possibly cause a statutory nuisance, nevertheless, there is as yet no definite legal standard of noise level which by itself would define a statutory nuisance in respect of noise emanating from industrial and other premises and any noise level readings obtained may only substantiate an opinion as to whether or not a statutory nuisance exists.

Upon investigation it is found that many of the complaints received of annoyance by noise do not constitute a nuisance, but an endeavour is made to deal with such complaints by informal approach to the parties concerned. In many other cases where there is some justification for more definite action in respect of a nuisance from noise, informal action generally results in appropriate measures being taken to reduce the noise to an acceptable level.

It was not found necessary to issue any formal notice under the Noise Abatement Act in respect of any noise nuisance occurring during the year, but complaints being received from residents of excessive noise coming from a factory on a nearby industrial estate, still presented a problem which was not resolved by the end of the year.

A total of 66 complaints were received during the year from residents of alleged excessive noise emanating from the following sources.

Industrial Premises	- 12
Commercial Premises	- 4
Club Premises	- 1
Domestic Premises	- 3

15. HOUSING

In the field of Environmental Health, the improvement of conditions under which persons live is one of the most important duties of the Public Health Inspector, and I am grateful for the information obtained from the Housing Section of the Clerk's Department, from the Council's Architect for information relating to Council houses, and from the Building Section of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department for that relating to new houses in the District.

HOUSES IN DISTRICT

Total Number of Occupied Houses : 25,215
Total Number of Council Houses : 2,756

NEW HOUSES

	Council	Private Enterprise	Total
Houses completed during year	53	435	488
Houses in course of erection at end of year	58	354	412
Number of Post-War houses completed	2,310	13,669	15,979

COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICATIONS

Number of Applicants on list at end of year 718 *
Number of New Applications during year 361 +

* 350 applicants for Old Persons Bungalows
368 for houses

+ 149 applicants for Old Persons Bungalows
212 for houses

INSPECTION OF HOUSES DURING YEAR

Houses inspected for housing defects : 564
Inspections made for such purpose : 2,117
Houses inspected and recorded under
Housing Consolidated Regulations : 157
Houses found to be unfit for habitation : 26

CLEARANCE AREAS

Official Representation was made in respect of one Clearance Area in 1972.

C.A. No. 45 - Stoney Stanton - James Street/Huncote Road ; 17 houses

The Minister of the Environment confirmed the Clearance Order made in 1971 in respect of Clearance Area No. 44 - Sapcote - Stanton Lane ; 6 houses.

Five houses were demolished and 11 families comprising 16 persons were rehoused in 1972 from previously confirmed Clearance Areas.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Reports were made in respect of 8 unfit houses and subsequent action taken under the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act 1957, during the year, resulting in -

3 Demolition Orders
5 Closing Orders

being made.

	Houses	Families Rehoused during year	Persons Displaced during year
Demolished during year	10	5	12
Closed during year	7	7	21
TOTAL:	17	12	33

SLUM CLEARANCE

The progress of Slum Clearance over the past years is shown in the following table:-

YEAR	HOUSES REPRESENTED			HOUSES DEMOLISHED		CLOSED	TOTAL
	Clear- ance Areas	Indivi- dual Unfit	Total	Clear- ance Areas	Indivi- dual Unfit	Indivi- dual Unfit	
1955	24	21	45	0	4	21	25
1956	26	28	54	9	17	19	45
1957	9	25	34	8	17	15	40
1958	0	43	43	29	23	15	67
1959	27	61	88	13	9	23	45
1960	26	34	60	0	60	6	66
1961	15	20	35	12	19	13	44
1962	0	21	21	56	43	5	104
1963	29	27	56	8	26	10	44
1964	53	22	75	0	29	14	43
1965	0	21	21	19	20	3	42
1966	40	33	73	60	20	14	94
1967	4	10	14	45	18	7	70
1968	26	4	30	40	18	3	61
1969	76	28	104	20	30	4	54
1970	29	20	49	9	10	4	23
1971	6	11	17	17	11	6	34
1972	17	8	25	5	10	7	22
TOTAL	407	437	844	350	384	189	923

REPAIR OF HOUSES

Informal Action

Unfit or defective houses rendered fit as
result of informal action..... 90

Houses in which repairs were carried out..... 40

Statutory Action

(1). Public Health Acts

Houses in which defects were remedied after
service of formal notices 0

(2) Housing Act

Houses made fit after service of formal
notices (Sections 9 - 16, H.A. 1957) 2

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

In the nineteen fifties and sixties much emphasis was put on the removal of groups of badly arranged and congested areas of unfit houses by means of Clearance Area procedure, and although the idea of the improvement of sub-standard houses by means of improvement grants was implemented originally by the 1949 Housing Act, only in recent years has the emphasis been changed to the conservation of those sub-standard houses considered suitable of being improved up to fully modern standards.

The Slum Clearance programme put forward for the Blaby Rural District in 1955 has now been virtually completed, but there still remain approximately one thousand sub-standard houses in the District which are of the type suitable for improvement by means of Improvement Grants.

Since the coming into operation of the Housing Act 1969, which provided an improved system of grants to assist the improvement of dwellings, the Public Health Department in dealing with sub-standard tenanted houses, has encouraged owners to consider the reconditioning of houses with the aid of Improvement Grants and letters were sent to owners of several hundreds of suitable tenanted houses drawing their attention to the sub-standard condition of their houses and the facilities available by way of grant aid to have the houses reconditioned up to modern standards.

This policy has had reasonable success, and with the introduction of the measure relating to the issue of Qualification Certificates in respect of houses provided with all standard amenities and in good state of repair, more owners of tenanted houses have taken advantage of the Improvement Grant Scheme to obtain such Certificate.

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

By applying to the Council and obtaining a Qualification Certificate, the owner of a tenanted house may have the tenancy converted from 'controlled' to 'regulated,' and consequently have a 'fair rent' determined by the Rent Officer, which then becomes the rent which may be legally charged for the dwelling.

A Qualification Certificate may only be issued if the dwelling satisfies the following conditions.

- 1). The dwelling must be provided with all the standard amenities, i.e.
 - (i) a fixed bath or shower
 - (ii) hot and cold water supply at bath or shower
 - (iii) a wash-hand basin with hot and cold water supply
 - (iv) a sink with hot and cold water supply
 - (v) a water closet inside the dwelling
- 2). It must be in good repair having regard to its age, character and locality.
- 3). It must be fit for human habitation.

If any of the standard amenities are lacking, and the owner makes a combined application for a Qualification Certificate and Improvement Grant, to bring the dwelling up to the standard required, the Council may issue a Provisional Certificate, which would be replaced by the Qualification Certificate when all the works have been satisfactorily completed.

Applications for
Qualification Certificates

Number of Applications received	34
Issue of Certificates refused	7
Certificates issued	21
Provisional Certificates issued	7
* Issue of Certificates deferred	19

* As an alternative to refusing the issue of a Qualification Certificate, where all the standard amenities are provided in the house and items of disrepair are only of a minor nature, the matter is deferred and the owner given the opportunity of carrying out the necessary repairs resulting in the subsequent issue of the Certificate.

With the amendment of the Housing Act 1969, by the Housing Finance Act 1972, which came into operation in August, 1972, certain amendments relating to the issue of Qualification Certificates and the conversion of controlled tenancies were made, but these in general did not affect the position and procedure during the year.

STANDARD GRANT SCHEME

Applications for Standard Grants received during the year :-

from owner/occupiers.....	63
from owners of tenanted houses.....	88
number of applications approved....	151
number of applications refused.....	0
number of houses improved during the year with Standard Grants.....	59

IMPROVEMENT (DISCRETIONARY) GRANT SCHEME

Applications for Grants received during the year :-

from owner/occupiers.....	91
from owners of tenanted houses.....	36
TOTAL:	<u>127</u>
number of applications approved.....	126
number of applications refused.....	1
number of houses reconditioned during year with Discretionary Improvement Grants.....	78

16. RESIDENTIAL CARAVANS

The number of residential caravans on sites licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, has remained practically static over the last few years, forty five such caravans being stationed in the District at the end of the year.

Individual caravan sites	13
Two caravan site	1
Twenty caravan site	1
Ten caravan Council site (Countesthorpe)	1

All sites were maintained in satisfactory condition complying with the licensing conditions and standards.

Itinerant Caravanners

As in previous years the situation and problems created by the camping of itinerant caravanners on roadside verges and lay-byes in the District remains unchanged and unsolved.

A site for itinerants has been provided by Leicester Corporation near the City boundary with this District, but this is primarily to provide accommodation for those itinerants previously encamped on sites within the City and it is doubtful if the setting up of such site will have much affect on the problem in this District or in the County.

Although approval has been given by the County Council for the establishment of a site in this District at Aston Firs in the parish of Sapcote, such will not be completed until late in 1973 at the earliest. Provision is being made on this site for fifteen caravan standings and such will go some way towards easing the situation, but I still feel that consideration will eventually have to be given for the provision of additional sites in the Southern part of the County to provide sufficient accommodation for the itinerant caravanners, if they have to be kept off the roadside verges and lay-byes.

In the meantime, there is still the problem of groups of itinerants with up to twelve caravans and lorries, being stationed on the roadside verges for periods up to two or more weeks until moved on by the Police.

These verges become despoiled by litter and debris and on several occasions the accumulation of litter and debris has become so unsightly that after the itinerants have moved off it has been considered necessary to request the Cleansing Department to remove the litter and clear up the sites.

17. THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

In connection with the administration of this Act, further inspections of Offices and Shops were carried out during the year, and in all 272 visits were made.

Whereas no serious breach of the regulations was found, informal notices were issued in respect of 13 contraventions.

CLASS OF PREMISES	Number Registered	Number Employed		
		Male	Female	Total
Offices	16	152	77	229
Retail Shops	160	226	378	604
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	10	23	16	39
Catering Establishments and Canteens	28	242	303	545
Fuel Storage Depots	1	2	1	3
TOTALS:	215	645	775	1,420

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Four accidents occurring on premises covered by the Act were reported during the year, two in retail shops and two on licensed premises.

All were of a minor nature.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions Found	
4	Cleanliness	2
5	Overcrowding	0
6	Temperature	1
7	Ventilation	2
8	Lighting	2
9	Sanitary Conveniences	2
10	Washing facilities	0
11	Supply of Drinking Water	0
12	Clothing Accommodation	0
13	Sitting facilities	0
13	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	2
15	Eating facilities	0
16	Floors, passages, stairs	1
17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	0
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	0
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	0
23	Prohibition of heavy work	0
24	First Aid/General Provisions	0
	Other matters	1
	TOTAL:	13

18. HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

Byelaws are in operation made by the Council under the Public Health Act for securing cleanliness in hairdressing and barbers' premises.

In general the 40 premises in the District are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

19. SWIMMING BATHS

Although there are no public swimming baths in the District, swimming pools have been built at two County Schools, Enderby - Brockington, and Braunstone - Winstanley. The public do not have a direct use of such swimming pools, but in addition to the school children, several organisations connected with the schools and Community Colleges have the use after school hours.

Regular checks are made of the swimming bath water to ensure the correct degree of chlorination.

20. PET SHOPS AND ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Two shops where pet animals are offered for sale are licensed under the Pet Animals Act 1951, and 11 premises where dogs and cats are boarded are licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963.

All premises are maintained up to the recommended standards.

21. PETROLEUM

All places where petroleum spirit and inflammable petroleum-based mixtures are stored, are controlled by the Council by the issue of annual licences under the Petroleum Act and Regulations.

The Council subscribes to the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration, an organisation set up in an endeavour to secure uniformity in the application of the Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions issued by the Home Office relating to petroleum installations.

Tests were applied to 8 petrol tanks during the year and 173 visits were made to the 75 licensed petroleum installations and stores in the District.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the Year 1972
for the Rural District of Blaby in the County of Leicester

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961

PART I
of the Act

(1) INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	0	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	157	168	7	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	21	2	0	0
TOTAL:	178	170	7	0

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	0	0	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	0	0	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	0	0	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	0	0	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	-	-	-
TOTAL:	7	3	0	0	0

PART VIII
of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of inst- ances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing)Making Apparel)etc.	140	-	-	-	-	-
)Cleaning)and)Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drum Manufacture	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	144	-	-	-	-	-

Outworkers - August Return 1972

Nature of Work	Outworkers employed by firms in District	Outworkers employed by firms outside District
<u>Wearing Apparel</u>		
Hosiery	16	50
Boots and Shoes	7	19
Knitwear	14	12
Clothing	1	21
Other	-	4
TOTAL:	<u>38</u>	<u>106</u>
TOTAL: 144		

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